



Abstracts

Szeklerland – social science approaches

ZOLTÁN BIRÓ A.

The study reviews the situation of social science research in Szeklerland after 1989, describes the institutional framework for the organization of research. Presents the most important features of the Szekler society with a view to providing an interpretative context for the Cross-Sections Social Science Journal. It also indicates the areas of analysis in which regional researches were conducted, but could not be included in this study compilation.

KEYWORDS: social science research, Szekler region

Labor migration in Szeklerland. Migration and development, decision-making

JULIANNA BODÓ

Migration for the purpose of employment is an important social phenomenon. The following study provides insight into the situation of labor migration in Szeklerland after the change of regime. It outlines the most important trends that define this social process from 1990 to the present and indicates the changes along which the different periods of labor migration can be separated. The study discusses the changing perceptions of the connection between migration and development. The last subchapter contains an analysis about the phenomenon of decision-making in the context of new lifestyle trends resulting from migration.

KEYWORDS: labor migration, Szeklerland, development, migration decision

Analysis of the space-based identity structure of rural elite in a region of Szeklerland

ÁGNES SÁROSI-BLÁGA

The new challenges of rural areas support expansion of the range of professional research and analysis focusing on local or regional identity structures as a quality factor of development. These new approaches are particularly important in the rural areas of the post-socialist countries, which are in the initial stages of the recognition of the potential inherent in the endogenous development paradigm. In Szeklerland, according to the new rural development paradigm, place-based identity could be a potential for the sustainable development. The aim of my paper is to present the major dimensions of the place-based identity structure in a micro-region of Szeklerland.

KEYWORDS: place-based identity, rural elite, rural development, endogenous resources



Positioning Opportunities for Rural Areas Through the Example of Ciuc-Basin

KINGA KATALIN SZÉKELY

Those development approaches that support social inclusion, exploitation of endogenous resources and community development may be an alternative, and can offer new opportunities for the economically and socially disadvantaged rural areas and for peripheral settlements that have missed the mainstream of development. The new rural paradigm, and the related regional development approaches, such as marketing-oriented settlement development, point to a new community-based trend, where places, local communities get a more important role, the function of local management changes and endogenous factors become the main resource. The communication activity and positioning practice becomes more important.

KEYWORDS: place marketing, rural settlement, positioning, development

The situation of Roma education in Harghita county – attitudes of pedagogues

JUDIT JAKAB

The study presents the attitudes and behaviours of pedagogues, based on interviews with teachers working with Roma children which constitute the quotidian educational practice. In absence of institutional programs, infrastructural and personal conditions, the teachers need to find solutions for the given difficulties. They become the key figures of the integration process and hence their attitudes and approaches are determining from the point of view of Roma children's school efficiency. The target audience of the research are composed by pedagogues, who teach in elementary schools in the Csiki Basin in Harghita county, where the rate of Roma learners exceeds 25 percents. Signalling the main directions of the national policy and the presentation of literature examining the Hungarian-Roma relationship in Szeklerland offer a broader framework for the interpretation of the subject.

KEYWORDS: Romania, Roma education, national policy, Szeklerland, Hungarian-Roma relationship, attitudes of pedagogues

The Situation of Adult Education in Seclerland

Summary of professional analyzes from the decades following the regime change

ADÉL KISS

The study uses previous analysis and research reports to review the evolution of adult education. It presents the national and regional contexts, after that engages in the detailed presentation of adult education – structures, conditions, practices and functioning – in Harghita county. One of the conclusions from the review of previous analysis and research reports is that the basic practices of adult education evolved during the first two decades of transition are still very dominant in today's functioning of adult education. The possible current chances of adult education are not yet exploited neither in regional policy planning nor in regional development practice. There are further research and development tasks and opportunities in adult education.

KEYWORDS: adult education, development, policy, research, social changes



Literature review of the national identity of hungarians in Vojvodina from 1990 to the present, II.

TERÉZ KOVÁCS – IGOR KISS

In this second paper, we are attempting to demonstrate the changes in the political/citizenship-related and cultural-historical national identity of the Hungarian ethnic minority in Vojvodina. With the end of Yugoslavia as a country this ethnic minority became Serbian citizens. The new leaders of Serbia had an adverse view on this ethnic minority until 2014 when the Serbian political leadership changed their political identity and favoured the West instead of Eastern-Europe. The financial aid provided by the Hungarian Government to the Hungarians living in Vojvodina, which targeted cultural and economic development in the area, aimed to better the life and strengthen the national identity of this ethnic minority. Those who received financial aid developed a better outlook on life. The possibility to acquire Hungarian citizenship easily strengthened the Hungarian national identity of this minority and contributed to population decline. While people migrating to Hungary are primarily motivated by access to better education, others migrate to Western Europe for work.

KEYWORDS: *Hungarian ethnic minority, Vojvodina, political/citizenship-related identity, cultural-historical identity, migration*